

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1885.

No. 33.

BY COURIER.

Fr. Pitt, June 4, 1885.

Capt. Steele, with 70 mounted scouts and policemen, had an engagement with Big Bear at Two lakes, about 40 miles south-east of here, yesterday. He came on the Indians at 9 o'clock in the morning as they were striking camp. He immediately attacked them. Finding their front too strong, he made a flank movement and attacked them in the rear, driving them across a small creek, where he was unable to follow on account of the smallness of his force. The Indians numbered 250 strong. During the fight interpreter McKay was sent with a flag of truce. As he advanced he was fired upon by the Indians. He got near enough to be heard and called out to Big Bear in Cree, who replied indistinctly. McKay said: "If you will deliver up our people we will cease firing." The Indians replied: "We intend to clean you all out." Steele's loss was three wounded: Sgt. Major Fury, of the police, in the breast; W. West, scout, in the knee, and J. Fisk, scout, in the forearm.

WINNIPEG, June 7, 1885.

Gen. Middleton writes from a point twelve miles below his camp that Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Quinney, Cameron, and two half-breeds who were with Big Bear, succeeded in making their escape through the assistance of a friendly Indian, and are now in Gen. Strange's camp. Mr. Quinney says that none of the women have suffered indignity from the Indians, as was reported. Gen. Strange had engaged Big Bear, who was found to be in a very strong position, and withdrew with a loss of three wounded. Yesterday a message from Gen. Strange informed me that Big Bear's band was broken up into two parties, and that he has still the McLean family and several other prisoners with him. I intend to follow both trails with my mounted men.

THE FIRST BOAT.

The Alberta, of the Galt company's South Branch line surprised Edmonton on Thursday morning last by steaming around the bend below the lower mill about nine o'clock in the forenoon, landing at the fort half an hour later. Capt. Russell, who was on the Marquis last year, in charge. Wheelman, Capt. Maloney. Pilots, J. Sinclair and R. Biscaw. She brought up some of the flatboat men who went down the river with the soldiers. They were: J. Sinclair, head pilot, J. Fraser, who piloted Major Lewis and No. 6 company, W. Connors, T. Burleigh, D. Petrie, W. Johnstone, J. Holland, J. Haney, C. Chable, Geo. Overy, M. Lamoureux, W. Arneaud. No freight was brought up. The boat is entirely in military employ. She left Pitt on Monday morning, and made the trip in 40 hours running, eight hours less than the fastest time made by the North West. She would have arrived on Wednesday evening had not the mornings been too foggy to allow of early running. The Alberta is a small steamer with very little upper works, and not adapted for passenger traffic. She was built to be used as a coal tug on the Bow river between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, is very fast and powerful, but draws three feet of water.

On Monday evening a despatch arrived direct from Pitt, 24 hours out. Its purport is not known, but on the strength of it the police started east from Ft. Saskatchewan the same evening, and the 65th men at Peace hills, were also sent for. A flatboat was loaded and manned on Tuesday morning, and left shortly after noon, and fifty men of the St. Albert mounted rifle company started east the same evening. The destination of the mounted men is supposed to be Lac la Biche, and the inference is that Big Bear is expected to go in that direction, their business being to head him off.

Land scrip can only be located on land open for homesteading, and not on the odd sections. Cash scrip can only be used here in payment of pre-emptions, or lands already purchased, as the odd sections supposed to be held for sale are not actually for sale, and indeed in this locality the land not held by the colonization society is reserved for railroad purposes and never will be purchasable with scrip unless a change is made.

W. West, who joined the scouts at Edmonton, was wounded in the thigh during the second engagement of Steele's men with the Indians. He was kneeling to fire when a bullet entered his leg above the knee and lodged in the upper part of the thigh. The bone was not injured. He rode to Pitt, where the bullet was extracted. The wound was progressing favorably at last accounts.

LOCAL.

THE river rose greatly on Sunday night last.

CUT-WORMS are damaging the field crops in some places.

THE Clover bar post-office has suspended operations.

THE steamer Marquis was being used as a hospital at Pitt.

AVERAGE attendance at public school for the past week, 43.

YESTERDAY was the hottest of the season—81 in the shade.

THE H. B. Co. resumed payment of military vouchers on Thursday last.

MRS. W. ROBERTSON left for Calgary and Ontario by Saturday's stage.

R. LOGAN has opened a store at St. Albert on the strength of the scrip issue.

A TRAIN of Norris & Carey's carts with government freight, arrived on Thursday.

No. 7 company of the Light Infantry makes very good scores at target practice.

MR. AND MRS. Geo. Sanderson and Miss Simpson left for Calgary on Thursday last.

THE hot weather has caused the erection several cook shanties inside and outside the fort.

THE scrip commission will probably not conclude its sitting at St. Albert until next week.

GEN. MIDDLETON says he will follow Big Bear to the north pole if he does not catch him sooner.

J. R. BURTON, R. McRae, J. Graham and J. Dinner, left on Tuesday for the seat of war, per flatboat.

A LARGE amount of express matter for Edmonton was left at Calgary by the stage on its last trip.

THERE were six patients in the military hospital on Tuesday last, under care of surgeon Towfield.

SPRUCE poles are to be shipped from British Columbia over the C. P. R. for the southern prairie telegraph lines.

THE scrip commissioners will not sit at Lac Ste Anne; the half-breeds at that point will come in to St. Albert.

SINCE the issue of scrip commenced cash has been flying around more plentifully than at any time since the boom.

J. A. MITCHELL, of the Indian department, goes to Victoria on the 20th, to take charge of Indian affairs in that district.

BROWN & Curry received two train loads of freight last week, the first for private parties since the Indian outbreak.

THE Baroness is expected to arrive from Pitt on Monday with more discharged boatmen and some of the sick and wounded.

J. R. MICHAEL, of the H. B. Co., who was accidentally shot in the leg some weeks ago, is progressing favorably towards recovery.

A TELEGRAPH line is being built from the Battleford and Edmonton line to Pitt, 50 miles. G. S. Wood, chief lightning jerker.

PIERRE BOUCHER, St. Albert, and Edward Boucher, of Battle river, are said to have been in the battle between Otter and Poundmaker.

THE commissioners at St. Albert issue about 50 scrips per day, which are at once transferred into from five to seven thousand dollars cash.

IS there to be a first of July celebration in Edmonton this year? Most of the men now in government employ will probably be home by that time.

THE Alberta left for Pitt on Thursday afternoon, taking on some feed at Hardisty & Fraser's mill. She was expected to reach Pitt last night.

A LARGE train of carts arrived from Calgary on Tuesday with bacon for the Indian department. The bacon was delivered on the H. B. contract.

SINCE the arrival of Gen. Strange's headquarters at Ft. Pitt and steamboats have begun to run, Battleford will likely become his chief base of supplies.

THE telegraph line between Medicine Hat and MacLeod has been completed, and another is to be constructed between Moose Jaw and Wood Mountain.

PETER BALLENDINE is authority for the statement that 15 Indians were killed and 17 wounded in the Poundmaker fight. Ballendine was in the engagement.

No. 7 company of the Light Infantry paraded to All Saint's church of England for the morning and the Presbyterian church for evening service last Sabbath.

A LARGE amount of land scrip has been taken by the St. Albert half-breeds, much to the disgust of the speculators, who prefer the cash scrip, as it is more transferable.

CORPORAL H. M. Lanctot, of No. 1 company 65th, correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, goes to Pitt on the next boat, which is expected to arrive on Monday and to leave on Tuesday next.

MR. LAWRENCE, brother of Eugene Lawrence of the church of England training school at Vermillion, Peace river, left for Vermillion by way of the Athabasca landing on Friday of last week.

SOME of the Bremners and Sayers, of Bresaylor settlement are in jail at Battleford, charged with killing cattle during the Indian raids. They camped with the Indians and helped themselves out of the common stock.

THE Victoria horse herd in the Big Valley in rear of the settlement was whooped up by two Indians on Monday evening last. The guards fired on the thieves, and ran them off without their getting away with any of the horses.

THE two buildings left standing in Ft. Pitt, the store and storehouse, had loose flour ankle deep on both floors and in the cellar. The Indians had ripped open the sacks to get the cloth to make tents of and wasted the flour.

THE scrip commissioners closed their sitting early on Saturday last, and left for St. Albert, where they opened up business on Monday. A large number of claims at Edmonton remain unsettled until the return of the commissioners from St. Albert.

THE 65th men wounded in the first engagement, near Pitt, were: Private Lemay, of No. 3 company, shot through the lower part of the left lung; ball extracted; progressing favorably. Private Marcotte, No. 6 company, in left shoulder; ball not extracted.

SCRIP is not being issued at present to claimants. A certificate is issued, which, if it is for money scrip, is transferable without agreement, but it cannot be used in payment for, or locating land. The holders must wait until the scrip is actually issued.

T. HURSTON, who left some weeks ago for Calgary, to return with freight for Norris & Carey, arrived on Saturday. On arrival at Calgary he concluded that there was more profit in freighting goods for the government at 8c per lb. than in freighting goods for sale and acted accordingly.

W. FIELDS had the honor of opening the second engagement with the Pitt Indians by killing one whom he met while scouting. "Ches-qua," said Fields, as the Indian turned to run when he saw him. But he wouldn't ches-qua worth a cent, and William artistically deposited a bullet in his head.

REPORTED that the Galt company will put on a line of steamers between Swift Current and Edmonton. One steamer will run down the South Branch to Clarke's Crossing. Freight will be taken thence to the Elbow 35 miles, over a level dry road, by bull teams, and thence to Edmonton by another steamer.

A COURIER arrived from Calgary on Monday morning last with despatches reporting that three engagements had taken place between Gen. Strange's forces and Big Bear. Six volunteers had been wounded and Big Bear had finally given the forces the slip and was supposed to be heading for the Salt lakes, wherever they are situated.

REPORTED that Gen. Middleton has offered \$3,000 for Big Bear, dead or alive, \$1,000 each for three other chiefs, and \$100 each for a number of the councillors. Whether the report is true or not is what should be done, with the supplementary proviso that the scalp of each member of the band would be good for \$10 cash at headquarters.

THE St. Albert mounted rifle company left for the east on Tuesday afternoon, under command of Lieut. Des Georges, of No. 2 company, 65th. S. Cunningham, captain; O. Bellerose, lieutenant; D. Maloney, 2nd lieutenant. They number 40 men and are armed with the Snider Enfield—a good gun, but rather long and heavy for horseback use.

On Wednesday last W. Lloyd and E. Lyon's took a team of horses belonging to M. McCauley to Ft. Saskatchewan and turned them loose for the night near the barracks. One had a long line on it. On Thursday morning they could see nothing of the horses, and although they searched all day they saw nothing of them up to Friday afternoon. They are supposed to be stolen. A blanket was stolen from J. Yorke's house on the morning of Thursday, and it is surmised that the thief or thieves took it as a saddle cloth. J. Brazeau, police interpreter, saw an Indian take a horse belonging to him on Thursday morning. The police followed him on the Edmonton trail, but failed to catch him.

COL. QUINER has received orders from Gen. Strange to issue arms to the Edmonton home guard. As a number of the former members have, since Col. Quinmet's ultimatum, procured or arranged to procure arms for themselves it is not likely that the renewed offer will be as generally accepted as might be desirable; at least until a more reasonable and less arbitrary officer is commandant of the post.

THE amount of scrip to be issued at St. Albert is out of proportion to the number of the present resident half-breed population. The small pox which ravaged the settlement in the fall of '70, claimed several hundred victims, all entitled to scrip, which will now fall to their heirs, many of whom still reside in the settlement, while others have moved away and the government will profit by their inability to prove their claims.

BAPTISTE PERIN and five other scouts from St. Albert, returned from Lac la Biche on Wednesday forenoon, five days out. They reported that the Indians who had plundered the H. B. store had replaced everything and given assurances that no further trouble would occur. They had heard nothing of the movements of Big Bear, and no danger was apprehended when they left. They did not meet the mounted company who left on the previous evening.

THE special correspondent of the Times at Calgary, writing on May 16th, informs that reliable journal that "It is officially known that settlers there (Edmonton) have planted nothing so far, and a scarcity of provisions is one of the certainties." The choice for the liar's belt lies between the Times and the Mail. There has not been quite as much crop sown at Edmonton as usual, as many farmers sent their teams away on the government transport service at \$8 a day before completing their seeding, but the shortage is nominal. Seed was never put into the ground in better shape, there never was a better season for growth and crops never looked much better anywhere than they do at Edmonton now. Notwithstanding the great demand for farm produce by the military lately there is still a considerable surplus of flour, oats and barley from last year's crop.

ON Sunday morning last about 9 o'clock Capt. DesTrousmaison ordered No. 2 company of the 65th to fall in for church parade, it being the intention to have the company parade to St. Albert to take part in the services of Procession Sunday or Corpus Christi day. One of the privates named Cawthorne, a Protestant, refused to fall in, saying that he had promised the minister to attend the Presbyterian church on that day. The captain demanded what right he had to promise to attend any church without consulting him, and after some words ordered him into the guard room. Six others at once refused to fall in. Col. Quinmet was then sent for. He ordered the men to fall in. Private Conway said he would fall in but would not go to church, and used some disrespectful language. He was sent to the guard room. The remaining five fell in and the Col. told off three for extra guard duty, and ordered the remaining two, on their still refusing to go, to the guard room with Conway and Cawthorne. On Monday the four who had been sent to the guard room were brought up for trial before the Col. Conway was not allowed to speak in his own behalf, and was sent to the bastion for eight days on bread and water. The remaining three were dismissed. If the foregoing is not a gross violation of the Queen's regulations as well as an outrage on religious liberty, besides being most impolitic, it certainly bears that appearance. The officers concerned should remember that in the British army as in the British empire religious liberty is the most carefully guarded of all rights; and that in all things the rights of a private soldier are as sacred as those of a commanding officer. They should not forget in whose employ they are.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle up forthwith, without further notice. X. ST. JEAN.

FURNITURE.—Bed Steads, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. X. ST. JEAN.

TEACHER WANTED for the Belmont Protestant public school for the term of six months. Applications will be received up to Wednesday June 24th, and must state qualifications and salary required. Apply to THOMAS ROSS, chairman board of trustees. Little Mountain.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 13, 1885.

CLAIMS.

When excitement in regard to land matters was running high in this settlement last spring, great dissatisfaction having been caused by the nature of many of the decisions of the land board, a report was circulated that a commission had been appointed to deal with disputed claims, and was then on its way to the Saskatchewan. This had a very salutary effect at the time, and while some parties made out appeals and forwarded them to the department of the Interior, most rested content until the arrival of the commissioners should give them the opportunity to state their cases by word of mouth. It afterwards transpired that the commission was for the purpose of settling half-breed as well as settlers' claims, and finally that that was their chief, if not their only business. At Qu'Appelle they settled the disputes between squatters and government in regard to the river claims of the former, but at Edmonton they are at most only empowered to hear the evidence and forward it to the government, and not to render decisions as was done at Qu'Appelle, or as was asked to be done here.

Where the questions to be decided are numerous and intricate, of law as well as of fact, of many and different descriptions, it is only reasonable that they should be decided on the ground where the evidence is taken, and where it can be properly adduced. It is not to be expected that where evidence is only partially taken, and submitted for decision to men who have never seen either of the parties to the dispute, the land in dispute, or the country in which the land is situated, a just decision should be rendered in all cases, as many of the decisions rendered upon by the land board in this region prove. That an intelligent decision should be arrived at on questions of fact, at least, it is necessary that the examination should be held so that reference can be made when required to the land actually in question; and in all cases that the decisions should be rendered so that the various claimants might know what points of law were involved in those decisions which it would be necessary to prove in order to establish a lawful claim. It was and is most necessary that the decisions should be rendered on the ground.

The points in the demands of the settlers which have been disputed by the decisions of the land board are about as follows:

The right of a settler before survey to all the land improved by him, to be allowed him at as low a rate and as easy terms as those upon which similar adjacent lands are disposed of.

The right of an original settler before survey to a full homestead and pre-emption, whether crowded into smaller space by subsequent settlers or not, the balance required to be taken from government land as convenient as may be.

The right of all settlers before the establishment of a land office, and especially before survey, to their pre-emptions and purchased lands at \$1 an acre.

That all sales of claims before the establishment of a land office be recognized as legal by the government.

That all settlers on school lands, H. B. Co. lands and Indian reserves before survey be confirmed in their holdings, the government taking upon itself to make the necessary arrangements with the H. B. Co. or other recognized proprietors or claimants.

That holders of claims taken before the transfer be confirmed in their titles to the full amount of land claimed by them without any price being attached.

That arbitrary conditions not called for in the land act be not imposed upon homesteaders, nor arbitrary interpretations be placed upon the plain reading of the homesteading regulations contained in the act.

These are points which must be conceded by any commission which sits with a desire to give satisfaction by doing justice. They

are points upon which it was not to be supposed an honest land commission could hold contrary views. And yet many decisions of the land board not only are given contrary to them, but actually ignore their existence.

Now that commissioners of the government are here it will be the part of the people to point out to them their demands in regard to land with the reasons upon which they base these demands, and press for consideration at once. The demands are not unreasonable. They are only that similar treatment shall be accorded in parallel cases, and that the treatment shall in all cases be in accordance with justice and common sense. It is in the interest of the general public that every individual should receive justice. What is the loss of one is to a certain extent, in this instance, the loss of all, and all should make common cause, and see that each one receives justice.

GARDEN SEEDS—All Kinds—At **ROSS BROS.**

HARNESS.—A set of heavy double harness nearly new. For sale by the undersigned. **K. A. McLEOD.**

NOTICE—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please settle with **L. Kelly, Edmonton. P. BYRNES.**

BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR
GENERAL MERCHANT,
EDMONTON,

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

NOW IS THE TIME

AND

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO'S

IS THE PLACE

TO BUY

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, shapes and sizes, and

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD,

FOR CASH.

JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO.

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

(They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

NOTICE TO HORSEMEN.—The thorough bred trotting stallion **W. H. BALDWIN** will stand for mares this season (11th May to 11th July) health and weather permitting, as follows:

MONDAY—Noon at Alex. McKinley's, south side; at John Turner, Esq's., same, over night.

TUESDAY—Noon at Ft. Saskatchewan and remain over night.

WEDNESDAY—Noon at Alex. Cameron's, Sturgeon river; at Geo. Long's over night.

THURSDAY—Noon at St. Albert bridge; at S. Cunningham's over night.

FRIDAY—Noon at Dan. Noyes'; thence to his own stables, Edmonton hotel, until Monday morning.

Terms for the season \$15, payable at time of service. Insurance \$20. Mares not returned to the horse regularly will be charged as season mares. All mares at owner's risk.

PEDIGREE.—**W. H. Baldwin**, foaled Sept. 1879, by Hampton, by Toronto Chief, by Royal George. Hampton's dam was a pacing mare that could pace in 2:24. **W. H. Baldwin's** dam is Carrie, by Sunshine by imported Balroony. Carrie's dam was the McGarr mare, the dam of Maose (2:19½) and Mollie (2:47). The Carrie mare unfortunately got "hipped" while young, which rendered her useless for speed; notwithstanding her injured hip she was driven to a sleigh in 3:06, and is acknowledged by horsemen to be the best brood mare in Canada. Hampton has as ice record of 2:42½ and sired Hampton King, winner of the three-year-old stakes at Ottawa in 1881; Jinks, trial, 2:36; Bub, trial 2:52. Royal George sired Lady Byron (2:28) Lady Hamilton (2:30), Tartar (2:28½), Toronto Chief (2:24½ saddle). Sunshine's pedigree will be found in full in Wallace's stud book; although a thorough-bred running horse he sired Captain Webb (record 2:38, trial 2:31.)
DONALD ROSS,
Proprietor.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

THE TROUBLES.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

SIR,—Since my last letter to the BULLETIN, our country has been the theatre of strange and startling events. This time last year probably nothing was further from the minds of the people of the N. W. T. than the thought of a struggle between the aborigines of those territories and the powers that be, or that they should meet in deadly combat to decide on the battle field a question which could have been so easily settled by a little wise legislation.

However, whilst generally people were taken by surprise, yet many will acknowledge with me that the dark cloud of revolution has been gradually looming up on the political horizon of the N. W. for some years past. Convinced of this fact myself, and having minutely analyzed the causes which might lead to such sad results, I put on a bold countenance, and in the face of many difficulties and much opposition I spoke freely of the grievances which, to my mind, seemed to require redress amongst the different Indian tribes of this district, hoping thereby to call the attention of government to them, trying to prevail on them to apply a remedy where required, and thereby neutralize any revolutionary feeling that might exist, at least in this part of the country. The people of Edmonton and vicinity will easily recall to mind the manner in which my statements, both written and verbal, were met by men whom my restrictions seemed to touch in a tender spot of their political existence. People will remember the unmanly way by which they tried to shut my mouth and even crush me, wishing to make it appear that I was an enemy to the government, when in reality I was their best friend, in as much as I would put them on their guard against eventualities of gravest nature—and those who opposed me in such a cowardly way are the worst enemies a government can have, in as much as they are always ready to flatter and throw dust in the eyes of authority, for no other purpose than the attaining of their own selfish ends. What is government? It is a large constitutional machinery, on the sound working of which depends the moral health of a whole nation, and I say that when any part of its organization becomes diseased, the man who points out the sore and probes it with a view to healing it, is a friend and not an enemy of the constitution, whereas the man who tries to cover it over and allow it to grow, especially when he has selfish motives in view, is its greatest enemy. It will be remembered that when I tried to bring the subject in dispute, I will not say between the government and myself, but between some of its servants and myself, to an issue by public investigation, the challenge was not accepted. And why? For the very fact that I could prove much more than I had ever stated publicly.

I wish here publicly to exonerate Hon. E. Dewdney from all the responsibilities that are now being laid to his charge, at least as far as the Indians of this district are concerned. This gentleman had been absent too long from this part of the country. He came last year. I had the pleasure of meeting him amongst the very Indians for whose rights I had been quarrelling. He saw with his own eyes the wants of the Indians, and he took immediate steps to supply them. He left the very best impression amongst all the Indians whom he visited, and removed from them every cause of complaint. In a word, he acted the part of a father towards them, and I am in a position to know that most of them now look on him as such, not only on account of the way by which he removed grievances from amongst them, but also on account of his kindly and gentlemanly bearing towards them, notwithstanding all their importunities, and this has a wonderful weight with Indians. I state these facts because people are looking around for someone on whom to throw the blame of all the trouble through which this country is now passing, and there is a general tendency to father the burden on Mr. Dewdney. I do not endorse this opinion, but consider it unfair and without sufficient proof.

My reasons, Mr. Editor, for writing this letter are (1st.) to give my views on the rebellion, and (2nd) to say a few words about what took place on this reserve. 1st, to state my views on the rebellion; Several of those narrowminded fanatics, incapable of a single liberal idea, of whom there are so many around Edmonton—have taken the liberty to speak rather freely, but always under cover, of the probable state of my feelings on this subject. The most remarkable thing about these men is their moral cowardice. They are always ready to criticize and blackmail, but lack the moral courage to come boldly to the scratch, and meet face to face the man whom they attack behind his back.

Now, I have thrown down the gauntlet to any or all such cowards. Let them attack me fairly and I will meet them on fair grounds, but if they have not the manliness to do so, I advise them to keep their mouths shut. During all the troubles that have taken place I am not ashamed of anything I have said or done, and I defy the greatest

bigot to find a flaw in any of my words and actions. I will say more: If these bigots had contributed half as much to the maintenance of law and order as I have done, the country would not have passed through such a fearful ordeal as that we have just witnessed.

My feelings have been demonstrated all through the rebellion by my actions. I sympathize with the halfbreeds, in as much as they had grievances and were neglected and despised by overbearing and haughty white-men, and I am glad to see that they have proved to Canada and the world that they are made of as good stuff as ever hailed from Ontario. On the other hand, I condemn them for taking up arms against the law. Their grievances did not justify such action, because they had other and legal means in their power to obtain justice, and this I took the greatest pains to express to all the halfbreeds of this district ever since the trouble began. But even in their rebellion my sympathy was with them for the very fact that I know they were goaded on by designing men, who afterwards deserted them and left them to their fate in the moment of danger. The majority of the halfbreeds never intended war. They were led blindly into it by the cunning of egotists who began by paralyzing the influence of the Catholic clergy over their people, and when into it, I am positively certain they acted in good faith, ignorant of any crime, and whilst they were the dupes of sharpers, they proved themselves brave soldiers, worthy of more consideration than they have heretofore received at the hands of their more enlightened white brethren.

I wish here to state emphatically that as far as I am concerned I do not care what name the government may bear, whether Tory or Liberal. I shall always befriend the government in questions of law and order, whilst on the other hand I shall always be ready to point out to them, without fear, any mistakes they may make, according to my mind. Now, if the reigning government have made mistakes in their policy towards this country during past years, I would say they the greatest of all was to give positions to certain men who do not know how to use authority. I say, and many will say with me, it does not do to send supernumerary, crossgrained, cranky old political mountebanks to hold public positions in a country like this, where Jack is as good as his master. And why? For the very fact that they are wanting in the very first principles of gentlemanliness. They are utterly unable to deal civilly even with men of their own race, and what must be their uncouth manner when dealing with natives, on whom they look down from that wonderful pinnacle of authority on which chance has enthroned them. Their hearts are void of every conciliatory feeling—they do not possess one redeeming trait, and I say such men as these can rub more than anything else to create bitter feelings against the government that employs them.

I said I wished to say a few words on what took place on this reserve. Many and most absurd reports have been circulated about the momentary excitement we had here in the beginning of April. Now as it happened, I stuck to my post during this time, and can give a true statement of everything, inasmuch as I saw all with my own eyes, and will make no statements conceived in the middle of a pine clump or behind a strong stockade, defended by great guns and rifle pits. And the best of it is, I can have my statements corroborated by one plucky white man and a few plucky halfbreeds who were close by whilst I was trying to restore order, although bullets were flying over my head through the lodge when I was trying to speak to the Indians.

I have in my possession a few BULLETINS and some Winnipeg papers, giving pretended accounts of all that happened, and I must say I feel sorry there should be found men who can write such stuff, and send it as truth through the columns of newspapers. Most of these articles are without signature, and indeed the writers have done well to keep their names out. However, they shall not have it their own way—they shall receive the answer they deserve.

It is not my intention just now to write another history of all that happened here—I have done this several times already. For the time being I refer the people of Edmonton to a letter from me in the Calgary Herald in answer to one written by Mr. Glass. In the meantime I will oppose any attempt on the part of sectarian bigotry to prejudice the minds of government officers in favor of some and against others. I consider it the greatest mistake a man can be guilty of to attempt to stir up religious feelings in such times as we have passed through; and yet I am aware that some have done this, at least in an underhand way. I say that religion has nothing at all to do with the political feelings of the natives of this country, whether halfbreeds or Indians. When their passions are stirred up to a high pitch by grievances, real or imaginary, religion goes for very little with them. Take for example the murder of our priests at Frog lake, probably by Catholic Indians, and again the shooting of bullets

around my head by Indians belonging to the Methodist party on this reserve. I would not mention this incident had it not been put forward by their teachers that they were so good and loyal as to take no part in anything wrong. I know different.

In my intercourse with Indians I take their part when I think they are wronged, and when they set themselves up against the law they find in me a resolute opponent. I am not so narrowminded as to make a distinction of creed in such matters. The pulpit is the place to talk about religion, and not in the arena of political disputes. But the majority of those who took part in the rebellion belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and therefore the teachers of that faith are in some degree responsible! Is this just? We may as well say: The majority of those who started the revolutionary movement in London the other day belong to the Protestant faith, therefore the teachers of that faith are in some degree responsible for this movement. Is this logical? Now, the majority of the Indians who took part in the movement on this reserve belong, at least nominally, to the Methodist party, although the contrary statement has been put forward. Are we to reason from this fact that their teachers are responsible? I should indeed be very sorry to do so. The fact is, as I said before, religion has nothing to do with such movements, and when we find Indians keeping aloof from them, I maintain it is from a motive of self-preservation rather than a religious motive. It may be said, This is paying a poor compliment to the religious feelings of Indians. I have now lived 23 years amongst them, and I confess my opinion of their religious feelings is nothing I can boast of. Yours, etc.,

C. SCOLLEN, Priest.

FOR SALE.—Beauty of Hebron Potatoes. 100 bushels at \$1 a bushel. Apply to M. GROUT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pe, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on May 8th, a Brown Pony, white strip in face, deep chested, brand on left hip, J. M., was last seen in the vicinity of St. Albert. Any one bringing him to the Methodist Mission house, Edmonton will receive \$5 reward. JOHN H. HOWARD.

NOTICE.—When the mail from Calgary arrives later than five o'clock in the afternoon, the post office will be closed until seven o'clock the next morning. All matter to be posted if not delivered at the office promptly before the time of closing the mail will be left over until next mail. A. D. OSBORNE, postmaster.

CAUTION.—I having heard Thomas Smith of Edmonton, North-West territories, thresher, pretends to have in his possession a paper or document purporting to be an I. O. U., Due bill, Cheque, Note or draft said to be signed and given by me in favor of said Smith, I hereby caution the public against negotiating or in any way dealing with the same, as I have no knowledge of ever having given or signed any such paper or document.

Dated at Edmonton aforesaid this 27th day of March, A.D. 1885. A. D. OSBORNE.

THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL COY., GROWERS OF
Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada.

Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.

WABA NURSERIES,
Arnprior, Ont.
The most northern nursery in Canada.



NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,
A. D. L.

Dominion Lands Office,
Edmonton, 27th March, 1885.
163 P.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
H. C. WILSON.

SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds.

Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,
473, Main street,
Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE
making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

FORT PITT.

O. Osborne, Dan Macrae, Chas. Rossiter, Jas. Grant, Chas. Parley, and E. Nagle, Edmonton, have hired on the pack train following Steele's force.

Besides the seven bodies found at first at Frog lake, two have been found since, making nine in all. The remains of the priests were recognized by some pieces of their cassocks, which had not been burned. A large cross has been erected on the river bank opposite Frog lake, bearing the following inscription: "Eleve a la memoire des victimes de Frog lake, par la 65eme Bat."

Ft. Pitt was still burning when the scouts arrived there on the night of the 25th, about two hours before the arrival of the scouts. The Indians had not moved away more than a day or two before, and were then engaged in holding a third dance at Pine creek, some three miles below Ft. Pitt. From there they pitched to the Frenchman's hill, where they were attacked by Steele, and from there to Red Deer hill, where they stood off Strange, the warriors holding the troops in check while the camp moved on. After the first fight a row occurred in the Indian camp which caused the band to split into two parties, and it was on account of this division that the party with the two women managed to get away. The report that John Pritchard had bought Mrs. Delaney with two horses, to save her from the Indians, was true, and another half-breed did the same for Mrs. Gowanlock.

Gen. Middleton and troops arrived at Ft. Pitt on the evening of June 1st, by the steamers North-West, Marquis, and Alberta. They brought up the 90th, Midland, Grenadiers, C Infantry school and A and B battery, all now at Pitt. Gen. Strange, with the 65th and Light Infantry, is at Frog lake, to cut off Big Bear from a retreat to Cold lake, Col. Otter with the Queen's Own and Foot Guards is north of the Saskatchewan, near Turtle lake, cutting off an Indian retreat in that direction, and Col. Irvine is going to Green lake to head off a retreat there. Major Steele, with police, Oswald's scouts and Hutton's mounted rifles, are hot on Big Bear's trail, and expected a heavy engagement with him on Monday last. Steele is being followed by Col. Herchmer and Major Boulton with 250 police and scouts. Some of the Battleford rifles are attached to the 90th. The Winnipeg field battery is at Prince Albert. Battleford has a large garrison and the barracks are full of Indian prisoners.

When the troops arrived at Pitt on the night of May 25th, policeman Cowan's body was still lying where he had been killed, about three quarters of a mile in rear of the fort and near a small bluff. His horse was lying about 200 yards away, a bullet having pierced its forehead. The horse had probably been shot first and Cowan was trying to make for the bluff when he was overtaken by the Indians. The flesh had dried on the bones, most of the clothing had been stripped off. There were bullet wounds in the side, in the leg and the head. One side of the head had been crushed in, the tongue had been cut out, the heart taken out and the body otherwise mutilated. His heart was stuck on a stick beside the body. The scalp had been taken. From the position in which the body was lying, the arms and legs spread out as though they had held, the mutilation was probably committed before death came to the poor boy's relief. He was only a little over eighteen years of age.

Rev. Mr. Quinney and wife, F. Dufresne and wife, two friendly Indians and their families, and five squaws were brought into Gen. Strange's camp on the night of the 28th by a party of scouts. They, through the assistance of the two Indians, had succeeded in slipping away from Big Bear's band on the 27th, during the firing, and fell in with the scouts on the evening of the 28th. Mr. Quinney told of another party of prisoners having taken a different direction, and on Saturday morning, the 29th, a party under Sgt. Butlin, comprising P. Ballendine, J. Rowland, F. Rowland, A. Rowland, J. McKay, A. B. J. Simons, J. A. Petrie, and one or two others started out. They found the trail and with hard riding came upon them in the evening, after they had pitched camp. The scouts were in the camp before any of the prisoners or their guards knew of their presence. In the party were Mrs. Delaney, Mrs. Gowanlock, Dufresne, sr., and family, Rabacaw and family, J. Pritchard and family, two half-breeds, Skeenik and family, J. Simpson's wife and family and sister-in-law, and Alexis, an Indian. They had a train of carts and were well fixed for miscellaneous supplies, apparently picked up hastily in the camp. The party were pointing for Duck lake. This party had also slipped out during the firing of the 27th. They were brought to Pitt by the scouts. Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock were sent to Battleford by the boats. Messrs. Halpin and Cameron also succeeded in making their escape. There is now with Big Bear as his prisoners, Mr. McLean and family, Jas. Simpson, with two stepsons, Benjamin and Louis, and another man named Simpson.

A cache of flour, bacon, and print, plundered by the Indians at Frog lake, has been found by the scouts in the woods a few miles from the lake.

The scouts which went down to Pitt have gone on to Battleford with the following Edmonton men on board: G. Gullion, pilot, J. Looby, W. Woelfle, P. MacDonald, J. Hayes, A. McLeod, A. Duke, P. O'Reilly, M. McKinley, J. Couture, B. Pilon, L. Larocque, J. Hogarth, and X. Joulon, J. Blair, W. Robertson, and John McLeod.

The honor of being the first man of Gen. Strange's force to kill an Indian belongs to Joe. Butlin, of Calgary, a sergeant in Steele's scouts, and not to Major Steele, as reported in last week's BULLETIN. The circumstances are: On the 25th Major Steele, Sgt. Butlin, and three other scouts or police, with John Whitford as guide, left the column on a scouting expedition to the north-east, and making a long detour they came back towards Pitt from a north-easterly direction. As they were coming along after dark, some three or four miles from the fort, four Indians, one in a police uniform, were seen. Not being very certain who or what the six riders were, the one in police uniform, who was on foot, saluted Butlin with "Chesqua!"—wait. This gave the game away, and Butlin dropped his man before he had time to make any further remarks. A somewhat lively time ensued, during which Major Steele got a couple of bullets through his clothes and a second Indian caught a bullet with his back as he was turning to go. His body was found next day about two hundred yards from where the skirmish took place. The rest of the Indians got away. The first Indian killed was named Ma-manook, of Saddle lake, and was well-known to many people here. He was a very tall man and had policeman Cowan's rifle and his tunic on, so that possibly he was the man who killed Cowan.

The adventures of the scout reported—but not actually—lost were: On the forenoon of the 26th the scout Big Bear was ordered to take on board 100 men of the 65th and land them five miles down the river, and then drop slowly down, keeping with General Strange's column. The crew were: J. Sinclair, pilot; W. Connors, C. W. Sutter, and G. Sharkey, with E. Nagle, C. Parley, T. Burleigh, O. Osborne, and D. Macrae, as canoe scouts, and four or five men of the 65th. They landed the troops at the point chosen and remained there all day, the men watching the manoeuvres of the troops as they skirmished for Indians. No fighting took place that afternoon, and on the 27th they dropped down a few miles further, to a point opposite where the engagement took place. They were to be notified by Gen. Strange of what their movements were to be, but heard nothing from him, and not knowing that he had returned to Pitt, on the 28th dropped down a few miles more and anchored in the middle of the river. On the 29th, still hearing nothing, they dropped down to the head of an island and remained there until they were picked up on the 1st by the steamers bound for Pitt with troops. The river scouts who reported them as missing passed them unnoticed in the fog of the morning of the 30th. While watching the movements of the troops from the top of the bank, on the 28th, the boatmen were fired upon by an Indian scout from a distance of about half a mile. They saw no other Indians, but could hear the gun firing during the engagement on the 27th.

The first blood was drawn at Pitt on the night of the 25th, at Pine creek, in a skirmish between Steele's scouting party and some Indian scouts, two of the latter being killed. On the morning of the 26th an engagement took place at Frenchman's knoll, between Steele's scouts and some of the 65th and the Indians, in which two of the 65th and one scout were wounded. On the afternoon of the 27th Gen. Strange engaged the Indians where they were entrenched between Frenchman's knoll and Red Deer creek, and retired to Pitt the same evening, with no loss. Indian loss unknown, except that several were wounded by a shell which exploded among them as they were going through some anties on the Frenchman's knoll. Gen. Strange left Pitt again on the 28th, with his whole force and on reaching the Indian camp where they had been entrenched found it abandoned. There were 40 iron-bound carts, several wagons and buckboards, large quantities of flour, bacon, fur and much other plunder. Forty of the scouts and police under Steele followed the Indians up, and on the 29th struck them again at the Horse lake, about twenty miles from Pitt. The scouts were compelled to retire with a loss of three wounded. Next day Steele followed the band, with reinforcements and found eight bodies of Indians and two squaws where the battle took place. It was in this fight Rev. Thos. McKay advanced with a flag of truce, under fire, and called for the surrender of the prisoners. On the 1st they again struck the rear guard of the Indians at Loon lake, some 40 miles from Pitt, and succeeded in killing four Indians and drowning six as they were attempting to reach an island. The scouts and police only were engaged and suffered no loss.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

EDMONTON, 12th June, 1885.

DUNCAN KIPPEN, Esq.,

Perth, Co. of Lanark, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—At an emergency meeting of Saskatchewan Lodge, No. 17, G. R. M., A. F. and A. M., held on the 8th day of June, instant, the following resolution was moved and unanimously carried, viz.: "That a letter of condolence be sent to the parents of Bro. A. W. KIPPEN, who was recently shot by rebels at Batoche."

In pursuance, therefore, of the above I beg to convey to you and your family the sincere sympathy of the lodge in the sad affliction which has deprived you a son and us of a brother. As you are aware, he spent a considerable portion of his professional career in this neighborhood, and ours was his mother lodge, where he was initiated into the mysteries of our order, and our acceptance of him was in itself an evidence of the respect we felt for him.

In this your present trial it will be some consolation to you (as it is pride for us) to remember that your son and our brother, died doing his duty for his country. Again expressing our sorrow and praying that the Great Architect of the Universe may comfort and sustain you and yours,

We remain, yours sincerely,

C. W. SUTTER, W. M.,

R. SECORD, Secretary,

On behalf of the lodge.

At an emergency meeting of Saskatchewan Lodge A. F. and A. M., it was resolved, in memory of the late Colonel Kennedy, and as a tribute to his worth, that the lodge room be draped in black, and that members of the order resident here wear mourning for the space of thirty days. The late Col. Kennedy was at one time Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, under which jurisdiction Saskatchewan lodge was established and still works.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, June 12th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	75	46
Sunday,	70	43
Monday,	77	38
Tuesday,	79	37
Wednesday,	78	38
Thursday,	77	48
Friday,	81	43

Barometer falling, 27.655.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., assisted by Mr. James Hamilton, B.A., Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Fort Saskatchewan every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m.; Sturgeon River, June 14, 21, 28, July 12, 19, at 3 p.m.; Clover Bar, June 21, July 5, 19 at 2.30 p.m.; Belmont, June 28, July 12, 26 at 2.30 p.m.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT.—Just opened. In rear of Saloon, Main street, Edmonton. Meals at all hours. Second to none in any particular. A first-class cook employed. L. KELLY, Proprietor.

THE STALLION RUPERT will make the following rounds during the present season: Edmonton at Jasper house stable on Friday, May 15th; Clover Bar, Chas. Stewart's stable, Tuesday, May 19th; and at the same places on every Tuesday and Friday during the season. On other days he will be at Colin Fraser's stable, Rat Creek. His colts—spring, one, two, and three years old—may be seen there. Terms—season \$10; insurance, \$15.00. Rupert is dark brown in color, 16 hands high, native, from imported stock, and is a first class general purpose horse.

SIMON MCGILLIVRAY.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc. Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON,
Opposite Post Office,
CALGARY.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street.—The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Helmitage.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 823 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main at Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cochshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.